

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February 1845.

Published every Evening, with which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

Vol. XXXII. No. 3910.

號七月正年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1876.

日一十月二十年乙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, 121, Holborn Hill. E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRYAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUINCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA SILVA.

Entertainments.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE SECOND CONCERT OF THE SEASON (Complimentary to Mr W. W. Frayling, Conductor.)

Will be given in the CITY HALL on

Thursday Evening,

January 13th, 1876.

COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Tickets, Price \$2 each, may be obtained of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., on and after MONDAY, January 10th. A Programme will shortly be published.

ROBERT G. ALFORD,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 8, 1876. ja13

For Sale.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex S. S. "GLENBOY."

TOYS in Boxes. Horses and other Animals. Every Description of Dolls.

Christmas Tree Ornaments. Old Father Christmas. Musical Toys.

Puzzles.

Little Books for Little Folks.

India Rubber Toys.

Mogul Playing Cards.

Engines and Tenders.

Noah's Arks.

Tea Sets.

Swallowing Animals.

Oxford Jewel Cases.

Fitted Bags.

Thimbles, Silver and Gilt.

Handsome Ink-stands.

Envelope Cases.

Shade Watch Stands.

Ear Drops.

Alabaster Watch Stands.

Slides for holding Books.

Oxydised Mirrors.

Novelties in Paper Weights.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Hongkong,

And Shanghai.

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE

BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).

Pints, \$16 " (2 ")

5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKY.

\$12 per case (1 dozen).

For Sale by

HONGKONG, June 22, 1875.

BEARD & Co.

FOR SALE.

BAHMAN'S PATENT

COMPOSITION PAINT,

For Ships' Bottoms.

Sole Agents for China,

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, January 6, 1876.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

FOR SALE.

FRESH TAKASIMA COAL, in lots to

suit purchasers. Lanes, Hatfielded,

Double-bagged at \$8 per Ton. SMALL

at \$6 per Ton.

Apply to

T. G. GLOVER,

No. 1, Queen's Road and at East Point.

Hongkong, December 9, 1875.

Intimations.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 51.

CHINA SEA.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

OOKSEU ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Light on the High or West Ockseu Island was exhibited for the first time at sunset on the 3rd December, 1875.

The illuminating apparatus is revolving Dioptric, of the First Order, showing white flashes at one minute intervals.

The Light is elevated 286 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, it should be visible from a distance of 24 nautical miles.

The Tower is round, of stone, 35 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 64 feet.

The Tower is painted black, but the dwellings and boundary wall are painted white.

The temporary fixed light, referred to in Notice to Mariners No. 34, has been discontinued.

Approximate position:—Latitude 24° 58' N. Longitude 119° 28' E.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,

Imp. Mar. Customs, Engineer-in-Chief.

Ookseu, December 4, 1875. ja9

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 52.

CHINA SEA.

AMOY DISTRICT.

TING-SEU LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ting-seu Light on the Northern slope of the Island at the entrance to the outer harbor of Amoy was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 13th December.

The illuminating apparatus is fixed Dioptric, of the Fourth Order, showing a red light from N. 1° E. to N. 67° W., a white light from N. 67° W. round by W. and S. to S. 50° E., and a red light from S. 50° E. to S. 89° E. The bearings are magnetic and taken from seaward.

The Light is elevated 130 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, the white light should be visible at a distance of 15 nautical miles, and the red light at 8.

The Tower is octagonal, of stone and brick, 20 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 33 feet.

The Tower is painted in alternate red and white vertical stripes, and the dwellings white.

Approximate position:—Latitude, N. 24° 22' Longitude, E. 118° 7'.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,

Engineer's Office Customs House, Amoy, December 14th, 1875.

N.B.—The Tai-Tan Island Light, No. 10 Third Issue of List of Chinese Lights for 1874, will not be discontinued till further notice.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 53.

CHINA SEA.

TAKOW DISTRICT.

FISHER ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE, PESCADORES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the new Light on the S. W. extremity of Fisher Island near Lisitah Point was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 20th December. The new Tower has been erected near the old stone one which has since been removed.

The illuminating apparatus is fixed Dioptric, of the Fourth Order, showing a white light visible all round except where obscured by the islands.

The Light is elevated 205 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, it should be visible at a distance of 18 nautical miles.

The Tower is round, of iron, 20 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 33 feet.

The Tower is painted black, and the dwellings and boundary wall will be painted white.

Approximate position:—Latitude, N. 23° 32' 53" Longitude, E. 119° 28' 7".

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,

Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineer-in-Chief.

Amoy, December 30, 1875. ja8

WANTED.

A SITUATION, by a young German, as

Servant-Maid, to accompany a Lady or

family en route to Europe.

Terms: Free Passage Home.

Address: "Home-passages," care of the

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, January 8, 1876. ja8

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE following Gentlemen have been appointed as a CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE in London:—

A. H. PHILLIPPS, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs T. A. Gibb & Co.

ALBERT DRACON, Esq., of Messrs E. & A. Deacon.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

Mr W. H. HARRIES has been appointed Special Agent for the Corporation in San Francisco, and he has established himself at No. 405, California Street, in that City, where all descriptions of Agency Banking Business will be conducted.

MANILA AGENCY.

Mr C. J. BARNES has been appointed Special Agent for the Corporation in Manila, and he has established himself at No. 7, Square of San Gabriel, in that City, where all descriptions of Agency Banking Business will be conducted.

By order of the Court of Directors, JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 6, 1876. ja20

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the City Hall, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 24th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875. ja24

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 24th day of January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875. ja24

THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

A WEEKLY RECORD OF COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

THE wide scope of this periodical, embracing, as it does, information of the most varied nature on matters connected with China and the Chinese—their language, literature, customs and politics; local and foreign intelligence; a complete compendium of all the commercial news of the week, with the well-known Shanghai Statistics of Imports and Exportables of Produce; and summarizing the literary gossip of every European mail, upon its arrival, from the best of the London and New York Papers—renders it peculiarly adapted alike for circulation at the Out-Ports and in Japan, and for transmission to one's friends at Home.

ITS LARGE CIRCULATION AT THE OUTPORTS.

RENDERS IT AN EXCELLENT MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Subscription, Twelve Dollars per Annum.

THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE," is now resumed.

Twenty Dollars per Annum, WHICH MAKES IT THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA.

Its increasing circulation renders it particularly well adapted for ADVERTISEMENTS.

Which are inserted on very reasonable terms.

Shanghai, December 17, 1875.

NOW READY.

THE HISTORY OF THE HINDUISM OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. BRETHERTON. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. By the same Author. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane Crawford & Co., 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, July 31, 1875. ja15

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF THE 18th AND 22nd MARCH, 1848.

Recognised by the

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

France. 4 Sterling.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 3,200,000

RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHIEF DE GUINÉE, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

J. F. CORDRE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Shanghai, EVEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation: No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 12, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, WATER COLOURS, PIANO, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 15th January, 1876, at Noon, at the residence of A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., Grosvenor Villas, Cairne Road.

The whole of his Handsome and Substantially made Household FURNITURE, comprising:—Handsome Chaise longue, Drawing-room Suite, Window

Curtains, Mirrors, Solid carved Walnut Tables, Water Colours, Engravings, Mahogany Bookcase, Mahogany Maroon Morocco-covered Chairs, Couches, Carved Sideboard, Electro-plated Ware, China and Glass Ware, Handsomely made Dressing Tables, Washstands, Wardrobes, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, &c.

A Semi-grand PIANO by Baumgardten and Heine.

Catalogues will be issued, and the furniture will be on view the day previous to the sale.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, Dec. 27, 1875. ja15

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. *SARPEDON*, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 10th Instant, for shipment per *Prim*.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 5, 1876. ja10

S. S. *EGERIA*,
FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Steamer are hereby notified, that the Cargo is being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless applied for by the Consignee before Noon To-day, the 3rd Instant.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. "*Arratoon Apoor*" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 4, 1876. ja11

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German Barque *IRIS*, Wenzel, Master, from Hamburg, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by Wm. FUSTAV & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 3, 1876.

BRITISH SHIP *GRYFE*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel, will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 30, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *AMAZONE*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "*Indus*" from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from MONDAY, the 3rd January, 1876.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 5 p.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 6th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, December 30, 1875.

INMATIONS.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1876, in every variety.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, October 18, 1875. 11.

COAL DEPOT.
COALS of every description supplied to Steamers by the Undersigned.
Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wanchi, with Mr. J. MacLEOD, or LEONG AN TAY, Kwohshing, Praya.

LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Hongkong, November 1, 1875. my1

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,
Essen (Germany).
Sole Agent for China,
F. PHIL.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, CANTON & (Germany).

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
(Calling at Adelaide if sufficient inducement offers.)
The A. British Bark "*NOPEZZ*,"
LIMMER, Master, will leave here for the above Ports, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, January 7, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s S. S. "*MALACA*,"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the *Guahor* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 7, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI & HIOGO.)
The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s S. S. "*GWALIOR*,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 7, 1876.

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton
and London;
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *KASHGAR*, Captain BAKER, with Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Spools, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, at Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the Office until 2 p.m. on the 19th Idem.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. S. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overseas Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. S. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, January 7, 1876. ja20

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 6, *Forcade la Rivette*, French bark, 369, Alexandre, Bangkok Dec. 10, Rico.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7, *Bonito*, for Bangkok.

7, *Foga*, for Whampoa.

7, *Fano*, for Whampoa.

7, *Tyburnia*, for Diamond Island.

CLEARED.

Sir Janettejee Jeejeebhoy, for Macao.

Ningpo, for Canton.

Annie Grey, for Saigon.

Union, for Manila.

Menan, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per *Emeralda*, for Manila, Mr and Mrs Buchanan, Messrs John Fairbairn, Foster, and 29 Chinese.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For SAIGON.—

Per *PERNAMBUCCO*, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 8th Inst.

For SWATOW.—

Per *RAJAH*, at 4.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 8th Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.—

Per *DOUGLAS*, at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 8th Inst.

For SINGAPORE & PENANG.—

Per *MONTGOMERYSHIRE*, at 1.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 11th Instant.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.—

Per Indian Mail-Ship *ARRATOUN* *APCAR*, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 15th Inst.

MAILS BY THE FRANCE PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *MEIKONG* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 15th January, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom via Marseilles, to Europe, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 12th Jan.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *CHINA*, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th January, at 4 p.m. with the Mails.

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States and the United Kingdom.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The preparation of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama, and the United States, must be superscribed per *China*, and that addressed to the United Kingdom, must be superscribed "*via San Francisco*."

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 p.m.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, December 28, 1875. j15

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *KASHGAR* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 20th Inst.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 19th Inst.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

5 p.m. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 20th Inst.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents to extra Postage until

11 a.m. when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or to Singapore may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.

11.50 a.m. Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1876. j20

CARGOES.

Per *Thibet*, for London: from Hongkong 17 cases Silk; Shanghai 992 bales and 1 case Silk; 547 chests and 300 half-chests Tea; Yokohama 62 bales Silk, and 4 bales Waste Silk.

To Continent from Shanghai 228 bales Silk; Yokohama 58 bales Silk. To Malacca 89 half-chests Tea; Shanghai 6 boxes Tea.

Per *Brit. ship Lays*, for London, on Dec. 31st: Tea, Congou 238,380 lbs., Scented Capers 14,280 lbs., Scented Orange Pekoe 25,900 lbs., total 275,460 lbs.; 270 bales Waste Silk, 3,855 rolls Matting, 90 pkgs. Chinaware, 141 packages Earthenware, 60 pkgs. Rattan-ware, 1 case Lacquered Ware, 1 case Furniture, 36 cases Preserves, 35 cases Palm-leaf Fans, 80 bundles (40,000 pieces) Canees, 15 cases Camphor-wood Trunks, 70 cases Soy, and 3 cases Curries.

General Memoranda.

Sunday, Jan. 9.—

Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Monday, Jan. 10.—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at No. 4, Peel Street.

Shipping Orders regarding Optional Cargo or *Sarpedon* for shipment per *Prim* must be obtained from the Agents not later than this date.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.—

Transfer Books of H. C. & M. Steamboat Co. closed from this date till 24th January, inclusive.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.—

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

Thursday, Jan. 13.—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

9 p.m.—Concert at City Hall.

Friday, Jan. 14.—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs. Latte, Crawford & Co.

Devotion leaves for London on or about this date.

Prim leaves for Shanghai on or about this date.

Saturday, Jan. 15.—

Noon.—Sale of Household Furniture, at the residence of A. MacG. Heaton, Esq., Grosvenor Villas, Cause Road.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Tenders Close.

Tenders for the Repair of the British Ship *Carolus Magnus*, will be received at the office of the Agents up to Noon.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

UNTIL further notice (to reduce stock) our Prices for Carte de Visite

Portraits will be as follows:—

On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, \$2.00 a dozen, for cash paid at time of sitting only.

On Thursdays and Fridays

The first dozen, \$4.00

Extra quantities, per dozen, \$2.00

Copies of Negatives in stock, per dozen, \$2.00

FOR THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC CO.,
H. EVERITT.

Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets
(Nearly opposite the German Club.)

N.B.—Mr EVERITT obtained the certificate of merit at the Dublin Exhibition 1862.

Hongkong, October 30, 1875. ja20

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.30 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1876.

THAT growing interest is felt in Eastern matters has been satisfactorily evinced in more than one direction. The foundation of a Chinese chair at Oxford, the establishment of an annual Oriental congress which meets at one of the European capitals, the numerous notices accorded by the Home Press to the events transpiring in China and Japan, all go to show that the wall of ignorance which obstructed a proper comprehension on the part of Europeans of the countries under notice is being gradually destroyed.

It has long been the fashion to talk in strong terms of the wilful isolation which China so long maintained.—But it must at least be admitted, in common justice, that our own people have shown themselves little more anxious to acquire that information which could alone enable them to form correct estimates regarding the populous and industrious denizens of the Middle Kingdom. Even as regards Japan, ready as she was to welcome and encourage foreign intercourse and inventions, the interest felt was, until lately, but lukewarm. That matters are mending with relation to both countries is due to a variety of circumstances. The possibility of war with China, arising from the Margary murder, has doubtless had considerable influence as regards this country. But something is due in both cases to the efforts of foreign scholars, who have zealously worked to increase our knowledge of the resources, manners, and mode of thought of their peoples. In this praiseworthy object two affiliated societies have borne an honourable part.

We have now before us the latest *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan*, forming Part 2 of Vol. III. of the series. We cannot of course pretend that all its contents are of decided interest outside of circles well acquainted with the country and its people. But every paper gives useful and often entertaining information to all who choose to read it. As might be expected from the members of a society of comparatively recent formation, a good many pages are taken up with topographical, ethnological and meteorological papers. Thus we have an itinerary of two routes between Yedo and Niigata, occupying 19 pages.—An excursion into the interior parts of Yamato Province, by Captain St. John, a.k.a.—Notes of a journey from Awamori to Niigata and of a visit to the mines at Bada.—Notes collected in the Okinawa Ken; and observations on the Climate at Nagasaki during 1873, profusely illustrated with diagrams.—To deal with these first, we may remark that Captain St. John's paper, though the shortest, is the most generally interesting, and argues much power of observation on the part of the gallant officer. Here is a description of whale fishing with nets which is decidedly novel.

I may mention that in the east of Yedo I have seen on numerous occasions, the little known and rare species the high-finned squaloid (*Phyllorhynchus*). As soon as whales are seen, basking about the surface, or lazily moving near the coast, which very frequently happens during the winter months, several boats put off in pursuit armed with nets and rough iron spikes stuck in the end of long bamboos. As nets are rather curious implements to capture these great monsters with, a description of those which are employed is necessary.

The mesh is about a yard square; size of tops about three inches. It is made up in large squares, each side being 30 or 40 feet deep. These squares are attached to each other lightly, at the corners and middle. The length of the whole net is about 100 feet, which is carried in two boats, and is getting within distance of the whales, the boats separate, dropping the net as they go, and again meeting on the other side, making the whole net a successively done, and the great brute disturbed, he almost invariably strikes the net, as he dashes off. Whichever square of net he strikes breaks away from

the rest, and now the faster he goes the more it clings to him. He dives, plunges and kicks to no purpose, and soon becoming confused and worried, returns to the surface, when the same process of surrounding him with another net is gone through. Again he dashes off, but becomes more confused and frightened, when coming to the surface once more, tired and worried, he is pierced with the primitive harpoons mentioned, until killed. He is then towed on shore, cut up, and sold for food—and very repulsive food it looks.

We could easily quote more, but the foregoing is a fair specimen of the "Notes." Scarcely inferior in style are those by Mr Gubbins relating to the road between Awamori and Niigata. He mentions by the way a curious philological fact—that in one district as many as five different expressions for "yes" were met with, calculated, as he says, to give some idea of the difficulties which stand in the way of a traveller understanding and being understood by the people with whom he is thrown into communication. The other two itineraries are valuable, we can easily believe, to local residents, but present little matter for comment. The meteorological observations are most carefully compiled and (an unusual quality in such papers) most readably put together. The range of temperature at Nagasaki for the year noticed was, we observe, from 25.9 to 93.4 Fah.

"Constructive Art in Japan" is a fascinating heading, and Mr Brunton has dealt with it very happily. We should much like to quote, but this limits of our space forbid. We may note however that the Yedo brick would appear to be lamentably inferior to its London-made cousin. The latter absorbs 1/15th of its weight of water and stands on an average a pressure of 800 lbs. to the square inch; the Yedo brick absorbs 1/5th of its weight of water and will only stand about 800 lbs. per square inch. The Hakodate brick is described as the best made in Japan, but is far too porous; while all Japanese-made bricks disintegrate rapidly, and the mortar used to cement them is almost useless. A paper on Chinese architecture after the plan of Mr Brunton's essay, would be a valuable addition to our knowledge of the subject. Perhaps the most widely interesting contribution to the whole volume is Mr Goodwin's paper on Japanese Legends. He shows some remarkable coincidences between some of these and stories well known to Europeans.

"Quite recently," he says:—

"Egyptian romances have been discovered in manuscripts of the 13th or 14th centuries before Christ, which have all the childish naïveté and the stock incidents of the modern fairy tale. The intercourse which early existed between Egypt and the Western part of the Asian Continent and Europe explains sufficiently the diffusion of this ancient literature over that portion of the earth's surface which we are accustomed to call the West. But we should be less prepared *a priori* to find European legends making their appearance in a country like Japan so isolated and remote, and which, so far as it has borrowed, has done so, chiefly from China, itself a country of which the literature is indigenous, and whose legends have not much affinity with those of Western Asia."

And Mr Goodwin then gives the "Legend of Knockgraston" in which a good-natured hump-back gets rid of his hump through the aid of the fairies, while an ill-tempered man suffering under the same deformity gets his own share of hump doubled. In the Japanese version, a similar occurrence befalls two men with wens on their faces. The story of "The Fisherman and his Wife," given by Grimm, is shown to be identical with two tales called "The Japanese Stone-cutter," and "The Ambitious Mice." The stone-cutter was discontented that he was poor, and wished to be rich, so an angel granted his desire. Then he was discontented that the King had more power, so the angel made him a King. But the sun burned the King's face, so he longed to be the sun as being more powerful even than a King;—and so on, he becoming in succession the sun, a cloud, a rock, and, finally, a stone-cutter again, who had power to cut the rock. This moral (be contented with your station) is equally enforced in the story of "The Ambitious Mice." The paper concludes with a story called "A Retort in Kind," which oddly resembles a tale given in Rabelais. The contribution is decidedly interesting, and we hope Mr Goodwin will furnish some further notes on the same topic. Altogether the *Transactions* form a very creditable addition to our stock of information on Japanese subjects, and the Society has our best wishes for its success in the laudable object it has been formed to carry out.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The Press hopes that the sub-administered to the Tung Wah Hospital Committee on Wednesday at the Police Court will have a salutary effect. "It is, however, much to be regretted that the Government has in the past afforded so much encouragement to the Committee. For it cannot be denied that if such a check as that given on Wednesday by the Magistrate to their officiousness had been administered by other officials long ago, the Committee would never have ventured on the course of conduct they have latterly adopted."

It was high time the counsel and self-importance of this Committee were lowered. The Hospital was apparently founded with excellent intentions, and if the members of Committee had confined their attention to the objects they are supposed to look after, no one would have found fault with them, though it is very doubtful whether the Hospital is really the valuable institution it

was expected it would turn out. No objection could be taken to the Chinese population electing a Committee to watch over questions affecting their welfare and interest; but such a body should be entirely disassociated from the Tung Wah Hospital. In fact it is open to question whether it would not be advisable, under all circumstances, to go further, and pronounce the members of the Tung Wah Hospital Committee ineligible for appointment to any other Committee. This latest exhibition of forward presumption will surely suffice to convince the Government of the bad policy of acknowledging the Committee in any other capacity than as guardians of the Tung Wah Hospital."

THE HONGKONG-NATIVE PRESS.

The *Chinese Mail* gives a translation of the letter under the initials of J. S. on the subject of "Who owns Macao," and promises to reply to the same when the files of newspapers referred to in the letter have been consulted.

The *Chung Ngai San Po* (the Chinese issue of the *Daily Press*) thinks the ancient system of conscription for the army should be revived.

The *Universal Circulating Herald* has an article on the reforms of Government which China should adopt. The report of the case of Lam Kuen v. Tang Shun Yee, tried the other day at the Summary Court, drags its dreary length through the columns of this paper. The report, or rather the translation, has not up to the present come to an end yet, part of the evidence of the witness for the defence being still wanting.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

This S.S. *Yesso* came out of Dock last evening.

We direct attention to our necessarily condensed report of the interesting and somewhat lively meeting of the Legislative Council held this afternoon.

The usual Bethel Service will be held on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock on board the *Norham Castle*; a launch will go round the harbour to collect those wishing to attend.

The *Sir Janettejee Jeejeebhoy* goes over to Macao to run between that place and Canton. Night service appears to be no more thought of. The masts of the *Yosai* have been taken down; and she presents consequently a somewhat peculiar appearance.

countrywoman of his who was carrying two buckets of water. At the decline in front of the Oriental Hotel, the man let go his hold of the barrel and it rolled down the street and struck the woman on her legs from behind. She at once fell down together with her load, the buckets coming down with considerable force, were, I imagine, broken. The man not only offered no apology but laughed, and rolled the barrel on down D'Aguilar. He could have arrested the progress of the barrel when he saw that collision with the woman was imminent, as the barrel was not going down with any velocity, but he seemed to look upon it as an enjoyable joke. A Sikh Policeman was only two or three yards from the place and saw the whole affair, but he took no notice whatever. Is there not an ordinance in the Colony prohibiting the rolling of barrels along the street? If so, the policeman appears not to have known his duty.

INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of J. D. Smith, late Chief Officer of the steamer *Jehang*, was resumed this afternoon (7th) at the Magistrate by Mr. James Russell, Coroner, with the same jury as already given.

Mr. Wherry was further examined. He deposed to the discovery of a gun-shot wound in the mouth, and the finding of a revolver bullet in the skull. The bullet had entered from the roof of the mouth and traversed the brain to the back of the skull. No doubt the bullet would have the immediate cause of death, though the put in the throat would have been fatal also. Capt. J. M. Rayner, master of the str. *Ningpo*, stated as follows:—I knew the deceased, had known him for 13 years. He was a native of Tyne-mouth, aged about 31 or 32 years. He came out with me from England on 2nd October 1873. He came to China before. He was discharged from the *Ningpo* in September 1874. He then joined the steamer *Jehang* at Shanghai, then the *Shanghai* with Capt. Martin. He was lately in the *Jehang*. I knew after-wards that he had left the *Jehang*, but had not seen him. I saw him at the wharf before Christmas, and he told me that he was expecting the command of the *Jehang*, as a new steamer was coming out. His habits were generally temperate, but he would break out at times for a week together. He was not in difficulties; he had money enough to pay everything. I believe he was in a state of dependency for having lost his situation in the *Jehang* from drunkenness.

Capt. David Martin, master of the steamer *Jehang*, stated as follows:—I knew the deceased, he was my chief officer. I had known him for 15 months. He came with me to Hongkong in the *Jehang*. He had been chief officer with me about eight months. On the 28th December last I had occasion to speak to deceased about some work at Canton. He was insubordinate and I had to suspend him from duty, and next morning I discharged him. He appeared to have been drinking, and I afterwards learnt that he had been drinking for a week or more. I sent him down in another steamer to Hongkong. I discharged him at 8.30 a.m., and he came down in the *Kishan*. He was a very quiet man and a splendid officer. He must have gone out of his mind. I gave him a cheque for his last month's pay, viz. \$75. He told me he had some money in the bank. The revolver in Court was his. I had not seen him since he left the ship. This was the first time he had ever been insubordinate. He never left the ship as far as I knew; he was always attentive to his work.

James Christie, second engineer of the steamer *Jehang*, stated as follows:—The deceased had been drinking for the last three days before the Captain discharged him from the ship. He came down in the *Kishan*, and stopped at the Stag Hotel. I saw him on New Year's Eve. He seemed to be sober, at least not so bad as he was at Canton. His habit was to drink for a week or so together, and then he would be altogether sober. He had broken out twice before the last at Canton. He seemed in a state of dependency on New Year's Eve, and appeared to have been much put out by the loss of his situation. He seemed very sorry for the occurrence. He told me that he had some hundreds of dollars in the bank. I saw his bank book.

Inspector Cameron said he saw an entry for \$100 in the bank book. There were \$107 in notes in his cash box, and also a quantity of clothes. He handed all these things to Mr. Hufam, the official administrator. Besides these the deceased had a gold watch and chain.

Mr. Russell observed that a point of law might arise here. By the old law of England, the goods of a *felo de se* were forfeited to the Crown.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Felo de se*. Capt. Rayner asked that an order might be given to send the watch and chain and rings belonging to the deceased to his mother.

The Coroner referred Capt. Rayner to Mr. Hufam.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council took place pursuant to notice this afternoon:—Present, H. E. the Governor; Hon. J. G. Austin, Col. Secretary; Hon. Sir John Smale, Chief Justice; Hon. Chas. May, Asst. Col. Treasurer; Hon. J. Branstoun, Attorney General; Hon. P. Ryrie, H. Lowcock, and W. Keewick; and Mr. Wodehouse, Clerk of Council.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO THE BROTHERS TAUFER.
The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, a somewhat interesting episode took place. The Brothers Tauffer were presented by H. E. the Governor with a letter addressed from the Royal Humane Society, in which their courage during the typhoon of September 1874 was warmly commended.

THE BLOCKADE.
H. E. then said that he would have Earl Carnarvon's recent despatches on the blockade question read to the Council. What he himself had done in the matter embodied three recommendations, viz. 1, the suppression of all cruelties excepting those directly under the Hoppo; 2, that a statement should be published of the tariff leviable on goods, where it would be levied

and to whom the amounts were payable; and 3, the constitution of a Mixed Board for enquiring into the validity or otherwise of seizures. The matter was now referred to the Committee, and they could not expect Sir Thomas Wade's answer yet; but H. E. thought the community ought not to be satisfied with less than what he himself had recommended, and he would support the obtaining of those points.

The Clerk of Council then read the despatches, copies or abstracts of which will appear in a future issue.

THE MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.
H. E. then said the Clerk of Council would read a despatch from Earl Carnarvon on the subject of the Marriage Ordinance. It dealt very fully with the protest entered by Bishop Raimondi and the Roman Catholic priests against the first draft of the Ordinance.

Mr. Wodehouse having finished reading the despatch, H. E. the Governor said that it had brought out another protest from Bishop Raimondi and the priests, and that the answer to this, which Mr. Wodehouse would now read, closed the correspondence. It pointed out that the proposed regulations in no way interfered with the liberty of conscience of the R. C. Priesthood. It also noted that Bishop Raimondi assumed in his letter the title of "Vicar Apostolic" which Earl Carnarvon observed could not be conceded to him, and H. E. would of course refrain from using that title in correspondence with him.

H. E. the Governor then said that as regarded Bishop Raimondi's protest it was a most improperly worded one. He was not going to read it or publish it, but it might lie on the table for such of the Council as cared to read it. He would simply notice some points as specimens of its tone. Thus, it spoke of civil marriage as "concupiscence," and remarked that the law "was not so barefaced" in its amended form as when first drawn. It objected to the Registrar General being constituted "High Priest," and added "Ye, (i.e. the R. C. Clergy) shall be bound to condemn publicly civil marriage." Such language, H. E. remarked, was most intolerant and arrogant. The Council might read the whole text to improve their minds. Again the protest stated that at the next (second) meeting, the Hon. the Chief Justice made objections but was warned by the Colonial Secretary that if he proposed any substantial alterations, the bill would be sent home a second time; and Bishop Raimondi felt confident that if a fair discussion had been allowed, the matter would have been settled another way.

H. E. furthermore added that the tone of the protest, being Protestant, could not help crying "victory" which proved the necessity of having a Catholic newspaper (sensational). Catholics would undergo all penalties rather than act against their consciences. H. E. said he believed that most of the R. C. clergy in Hongkong were aliens, chiefly Italians; there was not even a French priest, was there, amongst them?

The Chief Justice said he believed there was one. H. E. said, Well, he drew attention to this fact for the purpose of saying that he did not accept Bishop Raimondi as at all a representative of the Catholic community of Hongkong. He knew several Catholic gentlemen whom he respected and esteemed as law-abiding citizens, and he felt sure that not one of them would endorse the remarks of Bishop Raimondi (Hear Hear).

The Chief Justice said he had heard with the greatest surprise the statement made by Bishop Raimondi. There might have been some verbal corrections he was desirous of making, but as regarded the principle he had never said one word against it. In fact he had drawn the attention of one of the priests who had signed the protest to the fact that the Crown Prince of Belgium had complied with the Civil Law in the case of his own marriage; and he had brought this forward in Council also, pointing out that if Civil Marriage was tolerated in so Catholic a country as Belgium, it could surely be put up with here. He had taken no point against the principle, which he adhered to in the strongest way. He had never proposed any substantial change.

The Colonial Secretary said that he had said nothing to stop discussion. The Chief Justice said fair discussion was allowed. Though he would have been glad to meet certain prejudices of the R. C. clergy, he never was an opponent of the bill (Hear Hear). He hoped that if any portion of this document emanating from the Roman Catholic clergy were to be printed, it would be printed in its entirety, in order that people might see the way in which the Catholics stated things the opposite of right.

H. E. asked if Sir John Smale would make a formal proposition.

The Chief Justice accordingly proposed that the protest be printed with the other papers.

H. E. explained that the Secretary of State's despatches could not be published without leave from home; but the protest was another matter.

The Chief Justice said that he did not wish his remarks respecting Bishop Raimondi to be taken in disparagement of him or other Catholic priests, many of whom were friends of his own. They had reference to the matter under discussion only.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.
H. E. said that to finish off all ecclesiastical matters he would read a proviso of a letter from Bishop Raimondi, asking for a grant of \$3,000 to rebuild St. Joseph's Church destroyed in the September typhoon of 1874. H. E. gave details of the former grants, and said that, strongly as he had expressed himself with regard to the protest, he thought that as the R. C. soldiers in Garrison would attend St. Joseph's church, the application was a fair one. He would be sorry to see the Roman Catholic community impoverished. The grant if given would come either from the Colonial funds or from that wonderful white elephant of ours, the special fund.

The Hon. W. Keewick said he was not prepared for this application being brought forward to-day, though aware that one would be made. He thought it was a purpose for which the public money should not be given, his chief reason being that he understood the priests of the Catholic religion here were opposed to the sectarian and liberal education provided for children by the Colony. Perhaps his information was not quite correct, but it was he thought very near the mark.

H. E. very near the mark. Mr. Keewick said that he ought then to be careful that the public money was not given to support a policy of ecclesiastical tyranny which would keep children from the public schools. He felt strongly on the subject. Education meant the welfare of

the people. Religion would follow education. They should be taught religion at home, education providing the means of engraving it into children. It was monstrous that the ecclesiastical authorities should be refused on the ground of persons having availed themselves of non-sectarian education. He begged to oppose the grant.

H. E. said that, if the Hon. member desired it he could propose the postponement of the vote.

Hon. P. Ryrie said it might be well to ascertain whether the Bishop or the priests had anything to say by way of excuse. He had heard of their refusing communion to those who attended the Central School. He thought it advisable to postpone the vote.

H. E. said there were papers on record touching on this subject. If the vote was postponed, he would be able to see if it was proper to lay them before the Council.

Mr. Ryrie said he was personally in favour of the vote. But he could not support it if there was no guarantee that the Bishop and priests would not interfere with the good of other Roman Catholics in the Colony.

The Chief Justice said that in fact the R. C. Priesthood would not tolerate any interference. These things were done by the priesthood, not by the community, to suit their theory of Church Government. H. E. said the vote could be postponed if it were moved in the regular way.

Hon. H. Lowcock moved its postponement.

The Col. Sec. said that provision might be made for the control of the funds so as to have the new church properly built and not come down in the first typhoon.

Mr. Ryrie said he only referred to a guarantee as to moral interference. The vote was then postponed.

THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE.
H. E. said that in introducing this Ordinance for a second reading he would only remark that he was not here when it was introduced. It seemed a subject with which the unofficial members might well deal.

The Chief Justice said he should be glad if it was postponed. Several meetings had passed since its first reading and not knowing it would be brought forward to-day he was unprepared to discuss it. But he might say that enormous sums were invested in local Companies, and the ruin and distress caused by such windings up as had been seen were known to all. It seemed that this Ordinance was framed to facilitate speculation. It was suggested that shares were too large. But if reduced it would allow clerks and other class people to take shares and speculate. They should increase the price of shares, not lower them. Sir Richard Morgan, who was here when the Ordinance was first read and was looked upon as a high authority at home, told him that in Ceylon they were endeavouring to repeal their act, it was so injurious. The present ordinance appeared to facilitate gambling. He proposed the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Ryrie said he did not see much necessity for the new Ordinance as the one in force was sufficient. He would second the motion for adjournment. The Colonial Secretary said he thought it would be a great pity to adjourn the debate. The first reading took place on August 25 and ample time had been afforded since then for its consideration. The Hon. member opposite moreover objected to the principle of the Bill in toto. He could see no reason why only moneyed men should be allowed to invest their money in shares and poor people have no chance.

The Attorney General said the Hon. the Chief Justice misapprehended the intention of the Ordinance, which was to discourage directors from acting as they had been acting in England. Only one section could be construed to favour speculation. All the others were in favour of intending shareholders. If the bill passed, instead of increasing it would decrease the number of Companies.

Votes were then taken as to continuing the debate. Those who voted Yes were—Hon. W. Keewick, Hon. J. Branstoun, Hon. J. G. Austin.

The Noes were—Hon. H. Lowcock, Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. C. May, Hon. Sir John Smale.

The Noes had it, and H. E. then stated that he would adjourn the meeting sine die. When they next met he hoped the Chief Justice would have his objections ready.

Before separating the Hon. P. Ryrie, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, begged to express his thanks to His Excellency for his action regarding the Blockade question. He thought the proposals emanating from H. E. fair and reasonable. The Chamber thought too that Earl Carnarvon showed a very great interest in the Colony as evinced in his despatch.

H. E. said that what Earl Carnarvon had written to Sir Thomas Wade on the subject ought also to be made public, and the Colonists should insist on knowing it. The meeting then separated.

Police Intelligence.

(Before Both Magistrates.)

Jan. 7, 1876.

BREACH OF ORDINANCE 2 OF 1875.
Wong Aze, a married woman, surrendered to her bail to answer to the charge of a breach of the above Ordinance.

Mr. Johnson, from the office of Messrs Sharp and Toller, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Holmes appeared for the defence.

Mr. Tombooby, the Acting Registrar General, was on the Bench to watch the case on behalf of the girl.

Mr. Holmes, at the outset, applied that the defendant might be allowed to sit down, as she was not well.

A seat was allowed her in the Dock.

Mr. Russell asked Mr. Johnson if he had examined into the man's authority to institute the prosecution.

Mr. Johnson replied that he had not; he was only told so.

The friend in question was then called forward. He gave his name as Lee Shing (distinct from Lee Sing of Wo-hang Hong), he was a friend of Lee Ling. He returned from California last year. Lee Ling was now in the city of Suncuy. He had seen him there on the 3rd inst. and came down here on the 4th. He had been home about a week. Lee Ling told him that he had received a letter informing him there was a law-suit between his woman and his female servant; that he was sick and unable to come down. He asked him to do so for him, and that he was to engage a lawyer on behalf of the girl. He had known Lee Ling while in California, but did not know how long he had returned.

Mr. May asked whether Lee Ling told him what relation he held to the girl.

Lee Shing replied that he was told that the girl was Lee Ling's servant, but he did not know whether she was bought or paid by monthly wages. He had seen Lee Ling eight years ago in California, and had been there himself twelve years.

Mr. May asked this man what money Lee Ling gave him when he instructed him to engage a lawyer.

Lee Shing replied that Lee Ling gave him \$25 in notes, and he had paid the money to the lawyer.

Mr. Russell asked, when he saw Lee Ling in California, did he know the defendant lived there as his wife?

Lee Shing replied that he had been only once to Lee Ling's house, and saw her there, but he could not say whether they were husband and wife or not, so far as he knew. He knew by reports that they were husband and wife, and they appeared so to him. He did not know how long they had been living as husband and wife in California, he being in Portland while Lee Ling was in San Francisco. He did not know the girl, nor did he know that Lee Ling lived in Kwai Wah Lane. He heard that he had a share in the Kum Cheong Tai Hong. When Lee Ling gave him the instructions to come down to engage a lawyer, he understood that he was to act in opposition to the defendant.

Mr. Russell remarked that, in point of fact, the man was asked to come here to engage a lawyer to assist the servant to prosecute the wife.

Lee Shing replied in the affirmative, but he could not say whether the term "Nui Yan" (lit. woman) could be construed to be a wife.

Mr. Russell asked him what instructions he gave to the lawyer.

The reply was that he knew no facts. The lawyer learnt them from the newspapers.

Mr. May then solemnly put it to the man if he knew whether it was the idea of Lee Ling that, in case he succeeded in getting the defendant convicted, he was to get the girl placed in bondage to him, and to assert an ownership over her.

The man replied that he did not know. He was only sent here to engage a lawyer. Mr. Russell said it was no use for him to talk that way. He must know, after the experience of twelve years abroad, the object Lee Ling had in pressing the case against his own wife.

Mr. May again asked if it was not a fact that Lee Ling's object was to get hold of the girl, and observed that he (Lee Shing) must have known all the facts of the case.

Lee Shing said he did not know that it was Lee Ling's intention to set up a claim for the girl after the conviction of the woman. He knew the Hop Chan rice shop, but he could not say whether Lee Ling was the master or not. (This man was then closely questioned as to the bona fides of his commission to engage a lawyer.)

Mr. Russell then asked Mr. Johnson whether he knew all the facts of the case that were brought to light to-day.

Mr. Johnson said that under the circumstances the best course to adopt, he thought, was to adjourn the case till Lee Ling came down. He could not agree to the statement that Lee Ling and the defendant were husband and wife, without seeing Lee Ling.

The girl, Wong Amul, was recalled. She said Lee Ling had left the Colony some months ago for Suncuy city, where he was living as Lee Ling's wife. She did not know of any quarrel between Lee Ling and the defendant. She did not know why Lee Ling interested himself on witness' behalf, he never seen Lee Shing, and had never assigned to either Lee Shing or Lee Ling the care of the case. She only ran away from home because of ill-treatment.

Mr. May then observed to Mr. Johnson that he was placed in precisely the same position as a gentleman was placed the other morning, when he appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Tung Wah Hospital.

Mr. Johnson contended that he was not in precisely the same position, but urged that the best course to pursue was to adjourn the case till Lee Ling came down.

Mr. Russell asked how Mr. Johnson would define the relation between the girl and Lee Ling? Was there a contract of service and what was its nature? The girl said she was bought and she was regarded as a kind of chattel. The Magistrate could not, however, recognise slavery in English territory, though it might be consistent with Chinese custom.

Mr. Tombooby, Protector of Chinese, thought the girl should have some legal assistance, because it would be better than what he could give.

Mr. Holmes was then asked his status. He stated that he appeared for the defence. He would strongly object to any postponement. He did not see the use of any adjournment, as even if Lee Ling were here, he could not give any evidence in the case, nor could he throw any additional light upon it.

Mr. Johnson said his only motive in appearing to-day was that he thought the girl should have all the assistance she could get. If it was thought the Crown Solicitor

should appear, he would be very glad to retire.

Mr. May thought it right to mention that it was his opinion the interest Lee Ling had in the matter could not be beneficial to the unfortunate woman who was complainant in this case. His object, he thought, was only to get hold of the girl after the conviction of the defendant, and this was why so much antagonism was shown towards her.

Mr. Johnson said these were only inferences which he could not at present admit. He could not say anything without seeing Lee Ling.

The case was then adjourned till Wednesday next.

Mr. Brereton here appeared and said that in reference to this case he had an explanation to make. When this case came on the other day he had said that he appeared on behalf of the Tung Wah Hospital to prosecute. This he had found to be a mistake. He had since seen the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and he had told him that the instructions to him did not emanate from the Board, nor were they sanctioned by them. They knew nothing about the matter.

Mr. Russell said: Then you have a disclaimer to make.

Mr. Brereton: Yes, on behalf of the Tung Wah Hospital.

Mr. May asked if the object of the application was that Mr. Brereton should now appear for these men in their private capacity as friends to the girl.

Mr. Brereton replied in the negative. He would not take up the case at all, even if instructed in their private capacity. Messrs Lee Tuk Cheong and Lee Sing were known to him to have been members of the Committee of the Hospital, and as they took great interest in this case, he thought they had come to him as members of the Committee. He had however found that both these gentlemen were not in office for the current year.

Mr. Russell said this was not an unnatural mistake.

Mr. Brereton further observed that he thought it just to the Hospital to make this explanation. It was intended, he believed, that he was to appear on behalf of the Chinese community, and he by a misconception had described his instructions as having come from the Hospital Committee, which the fact of two of the Hospital officials having come to his office and evinced great interest in the girl helped to produce.

Mr. Russell said whenever the Chinese wished to do anything, it must be through the proper channel. The Registrar General was the proper medium between the Chinese and the Government.

Mr. May remarked that it was satisfactory to find the Hospital Committee were content to mind their own business and had not interfered with things beyond their functions.

The case was then formally adjourned till Wednesday. The defendant was admitted to bail as before.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.
Five boatmen were brought up for unlawful possession of mooring rope, &c., belonging to H. M. S. *Avoncliff*.

The 1st and 5th defendants were called upon to give security in \$10. The 2nd and 3rd were fined \$5 each. The 4th was discharged.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.
Ho Afat, a servant to Mr. Francisco Angelo, was charged with stealing two silver watches, ornaments, money and other things to the total value of \$497, the property of the complainant. The case was committed for trial.

China.
SHANGHAI.
(Courier & Gazette.)

The Chamber of Commerce has, we are glad to hear, already taken action in the matter of postage; and its forthcoming report will doubtless contain full particulars. We should also be glad to find that the Chamber has taken up the subject of telegrams, as the impending rise in rates and restrictions of facilities for coding are likely to cause inconvenience to trade. It will become almost impossible to telegraph about small transactions, and we venture to predict that the telegraph companies will suffer in a loss of business more than is compensated for by the increase in charges. Were telegraphing cheaper, a great deal more would be done in the way of domestic messages. Supposing that the existing increase of traffic which we believe would be the result of lower rates, there would be room for another cable; in fact a stronger cable would not only be useful, but is fast becoming an absolute necessity for China, owing to the constant interruptions of communication.

Our Chamber of Commerce will not be alone in trying the question of postal reform. As will be noticed from our extracts from the Hongkong papers, the Singapore Chamber is urging the question upon the Straits Government, and the Hongkong Journals are endeavouring to excite the activity of their own commercial representatives.

THE HONGKONG POST OFFICE.
The following letter appears in the *Shanghai Courier and China Gazette*:—

Sir,—My attention has been called to an article from your paper, reprinted in the *Hongkong Times* of the 14th inst., in which the following passage occurs:—

"In the second place, we are under the dominion of the Hongkong Post Office, which has hitherto entirely ignored the Postal Conventions which Great Britain has made with other countries, and perhaps Great Britain does not claim the right to impose such conventions on her colonies."

You will excuse my characterizing the above as incorrect in substance, and needlessly offensive in form.

There is a branch of the Hongkong Post Office at Shanghai, of which persons may avail themselves if they please. Exclusive of Chinese receiving houses, there are three other Post Offices existing on the same conditions. That is all that can be said about the "dominion."

As to ignoring Postal Conventions, I may explain that the entire system of Hongkong rates of Postage to Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South via United Kingdom, and Australia by any route, is wholly regulated from London. The Colony merely imposes a small extra sum, never exceeding 1d. per letter, and often not charged at all for its duties in receiving or delivering correspondence.

ence. In many cases the Colony has foregone even this small profit, for the sake of securing uniformity or great moderation of the Rates.

I am not aware of any instance in which a suggestion from the London Office has not been cordially adopted, nor can any instance be pointed out in which that Office has failed to take every opportunity for affording both wider and cheaper means of communication.

To cut down Postal Rates to one half or one third what they are no doubt appears a very simple and easy reform. For many reasons, I cannot enter upon the difficulties by which such a course is surrounded, but I trust I have said enough to show you that your charges against this Department of ignoring Postal Conventions is not only unfounded but impossible.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant.

ALFRED LISTER, Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, December 17, 1875.

Upon this the *Courier & Gazette* makes the following comment:—

"Upon perusing our paragraph we cannot find anything at which Mr. Lister need take offence, nor can we admit that the passage referred to was incorrect in substance. Mr. Lister does not, as far as we can see, deny that the Hongkong rates to America via Great Britain have been higher than postal conventions justified; he merely succeeds in fixing the responsibility on the London Office. Mr. Lister is quite mistaken in his estimate of the postal facilities we enjoy in Shanghai. The Chinese send no mails to foreign countries, and we possess no sort of clue to what he means by the 'Chinese receiving houses.' The French Post Office makes up mails only for vessels under the French flag. Mr. Lister is perhaps not aware that a great quantity of mercantile letters are bound to go by the direct mail. As far, therefore, as our foreign mails are concerned, we are under the dominion of the British Post Office, and the only approach to inaccuracy in our article was in supposing that the blame rested on Hongkong instead of on London. We can point out an instance in which the London office has missed an opportunity of affording cheaper means of communication; when a circular was issued from Mr. Lister's office offering to take letters to Hamburg or St. Petersburg at 18 cents, while letters to London by the same conveyance are charged 30 cents. But we shall take an early opportunity of recurring to this interesting question."

Quotations.
HONGKONG, Jan. 7, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, 605
" " credit, 610
" Old Patna, cash, —
" " credit, —
" New Benares, cash, 580
" " credit, 585
" Old Benares, cash, —
" " credit, —
" New Malwa, cash, 580
" " credit, 585
" Allowance Tels, 16 a 28
" Old Malwa, cash, 580
" " credit, 585
" Allowance Tels, 28 a 56

CAMPOR, ... 14 1/4
QUICKSILVER, ... 90
SALTPETRE, ... 5 a 5 1/2

Exchange.
Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 4/0
Credit, 6 months' sight, ... 4/0
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... 2/22 1/2
" Bombay, demand, ... 2/22 1/2
" Shanghai, demand, ... 7/2
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 7/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ... —
Syoee, ... —
Mexicans, ... 25 1/5
Gold Leaf, ... 4 9/2
Australian Sovereigns, ... 4 9/2
Discount, ... 6 a 8

Shares.
Hongkong Bank, 5 per cent. prem.
A. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$540
China Fire Ins. Co., \$140 ex Int.
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$69 ex div.
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 86 1/2 ds.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1675
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$650
Chinese Insurance Co., \$218 ex Interest
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 825
O. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tls. 107
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 620
H. K. C. & M. S. S. Co., \$3 ds.
Union S. Navigation Co., Tls. —
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 78
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$50 ds.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$102 1/2.

Temperature.
HONGKONG, Jan. 7, 1876.
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Thermometer—8 A.M., ... 68 1/2
Do, 4 P.M., ... 67 1/2
Do, Minimum, ... 67 1/2
Do, Midst. over night, ... 68
Barometer—9 A.M., ... 30.354
Do, 4 P.M., ... 30.076

Shipping Intelligence.
HOME SHIPPING.
The following is given in the *London & China Express*, dated November 26:—

DEPARTURES.
Nov. 20, Banda, from London to Yokohama.
Nov. 20, F. H. Drews, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 21, Notes D. d'Auxillat, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 23, Alma, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 23, Cheops, from Plymouth to S'ial.
LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
At London.—Shamers via Rues Canal, Bengal, Crotus, Oxfordshire, Lord of the Isles, Belling Post, ...

Forward Ho. M. A. Dixon, Ziba, Evelyu, At Liverpool, At Glasgow.

At Hongkong, At Shanghai, At Canton, At Amoy, At Swatow, At Ningbo, At Hangchow, At Peking, At Tientsin, At Hankow, At Shanghai, At Canton, At Amoy, At Swatow, At Ningbo, At Hangchow

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEEN, SURZ,
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS AND
CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th January, 1876, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *MEIKONG*, Commandant FOGEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIMENS, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 12th January, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTHIAUD, Principal Agent,
Hongkong, January 5, 1876. ja13

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. *"CHINA"* will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Port, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent,
Hongkong, December 20, 1875. ja15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *"GALICIA"* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st February, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent,
Hongkong, January 3, 1876. fol

For Sale.

ON SALE.

THE
CHINESE READERS' MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary Reference.

By WILLIAM FREDERICK MATTHEW.

Price \$5.

Shanghai, KELLY & Co.
Hongkong, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

NOW READY.

Price \$3.00.

A HANDBOOK

OF THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE.

BRING A Series of Introductory Lessons for domestic and business purposes.

By N. B. DENNIS, Ph.D.

This Work has been approved as a text-book for the examinations in Chinese by the Government Examination Board of Hongkong.

For Sale at the
CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
14th November, 1875.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$900,000 TAKES.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash; ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 2, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Mats, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels, in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or for other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Twenty-three and One Third per cent. (23 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one fire risk, or to the extent of \$25,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Hongkong, China, and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants, against unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or Bonus, are requested to present same for payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise their claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRE,
F. D. SASSOON,
Liquidators,
Hongkong, December 20, 1875. apl

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST Dividend of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) per Share will be payable at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on and after January 15, 1876, on which day Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, producing at the same time their scrip for endorsement.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December, 1875, both days inclusive.

ADOLF ANDRE, Liquidator,
Hongkong, November 15, 1875. ja15

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Third and Final Instalment of \$200 of the call of \$500 per Share authorized by the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 21st June, in payable on the 31st December, instant, at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Hongkong.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged against the holder for the time being of any Shares, in respect of which the above mentioned instalment shall not be paid by the said 31st December.

By Order, W. H. RAY,
Secretary,
Hongkong, December 14, 1875. ja14

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods, to the extent of \$10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON,
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Intimations.

PILOTAGE.

VESSELS inward bound can secure Pilots from Red Island, from this date. Unward bound Vessels can secure FIRST CLASS PILOTS by applying to the Underigned at Praya Central, No. 39. The Pilot-boat's Flag is No. 5 at the main-mast.

H. F. STUART,
Hongkong, April 5, 1875. apb

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CHINA REVIEW

Complete Set of Vol. I.

No. 1, (2 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy)

Vol. II.

One Dollar will be given for each of the above Nos.

Apply to the Publishers,
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Intimations.

PATENT SLIP & DOCK CO.

AND
NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

No. 32, PRAYA WEST.

Machine, Boiler, and Blacksmith's Shop,
Iron and Brass Foundry.

THE Underigned is now prepared to take on large Vessels for Painting and Re-coppering, also large Repairs to Hulls and Machinery &c.

A large assortment of Spars and Lumber, Iron and Copper Plates, Iron and Brass Rods, Pitch, Oakum and Felt, Sheathing Metal and Nails, Rivets, Screw Bolts, and Wood Screws, always on hand.

BOATS AND STEAM LAUNCHES BUILT TO ORDER.

H. O. BAILLIE, Manager.

Office, Novelty Iron Works,
PRAYA WEST, Hongkong.

Hongkong, July 26, 1875. ja28

Will be Ready in a Few Days.

THE CHINA REVIEW,

Vol. IV., No. 3.

EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, Ph.D.

Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

CONTENTS.

The Folklore of China, (Continued from page 84.)

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Trip to the City of Leen (Hau).

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An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty Years of Foreign Intercourse with China.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters.—Torture in British and Chinese Prisons.

Fu-sung.

Chinese Jesamino.

Bells.

The Natural History of China.

Red as a Festive Colour.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, January 6, 1876.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of GEORGE BARTY FALCONER, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Underigned, on or before the 28th day of February, 1876, after which date no Claims will be recognised.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment.

I. B. FALCONER,
Administratrix,
Hongkong, December 8, 1875. fe28

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

To Let.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

TWO Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs HAYNAL & Co.

The House No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs ROSE & Co.

The Dwelling House and Offices, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DEXTER & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 13, Gage Street.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARNETT.

The House and Offices No. 8, D'Aguiar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr F. DREYER.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

TO BE LET.

WITH Possession on 1st March next, the commodious and centrally situated Dwelling House at present in the occupation of Dr. O'BRIEN.

For all particulars, apply to
ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Solicitor, City Chambers,
Hongkong, December 24, 1875. ja24

TO LET.

THAT Commodious Three-storyed House No. 13, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of Mr F. B. GAZA. Possession from the 1st Proximo.

TATA & Co.,
Hongkong, December 20, 1875. ja20

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS STORAGE, GODOWNS, on the Praya.

Apply to
TAYLOR & THOMPSON,
Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on Pedder's Hill. Houses No. 2, Shymour Terrace. House No. 7, Garden Road, known as "Harperville."

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, April 16, 1875.

TO LET.
Possession on the 1st January, 1876.
The Premises on the Praya known as Messrs Dent & Co.'s Central Building.

ROZARIO & Co.,
Hongkong, October 27, 1875.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Dec. 13, 1875.

At 1110 Cash per Dollor Mexican.

Payon Highest Lowest Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 400 300

" Foochow, " 200 150

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 180 120

Beef Corned, " 120 100

" Soup, " 140 120

" Steak, " 140 120

Bullocks' Brains, per set 50 40

" Tongue, fresh, each 280 200

" " corned, " 400 350

" Heart, " 150 110

" Feet, " 60 50

" Kidneys, " 60 50

" Tail, " 120 110

" Liver, " 90 70

" Tripe (undressed), catty 40 30

Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 450

Hams, American, lb. 350

" Chinese, " 200 180

" English, " 400 360

Mutton Chop, " 225 220

" Leg, " 225 220

" Shoulder, " 180 160